(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2455.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1794.

GENOA, *September 7.*

LAST week the English consul published an official document, signifying that, since the town of Toulon had acknowledged Louis XVII. as its lawful sovereign, the merchants of Genoa were at liberty to send their ships loaded with grain and other provisions. They were further informed that the English consul was ordered to furnish the merchants with passports and convoys for that purpose.

KAISERSLAUTERN, *September 4.*

Several parties of the French Moselle army have lately given themselves up to the Prussian staff officers, requesting they might be incorporated with the prince of Conde's corps, which has been granted them. The French lately in Bliescastel, have been drove back to Saargemund. Their lines at Weissembourg extend near six leagues, and are provided with a great number of redoubts and a double ditch.

FRANCFORT, *September 7.*

The elector of Saxony has published a mandate, by which the Burghers are in future to be considered as fit and competent for filling those offices in the state, that have hitherto been occupied by the nobles only, the highest situation not excepted.

VIENNA, *September 14.*

General Ferraris, who was lately appointed vice-president of the aulic-council of war, has been sent to the king of Prussia, to request his majesty to second, in a more efficacious manner, the operations of the campaign on the Rhine.

It is now thought impossible here for the corps of the army, under the command of general Wurmser, to force the lines of Weissembourg, until he shall have been reinforced by the army of reserve, which is already on its march from Tyrol.

UPPER-RHINE, *September 19.*

Yesterday afternoon, half after three o'clock, a terrible cannonade was heard beyond the Rhine, interchanged with a platoon fire; it made the houses on the mountains shake, and lasted, notwithstanding the dark and rainy weather, till eight o'clock at night, without interruption. It recommenced from ten till eleven; and from all the steeples the flash of the guns could be plainly discovered.

In short, the fire seemed to proceed from the whole extent of the French lines, and several persons pretend to have observed red-hot balls.

LONDON, *October 9.*

By our letters from Brussels, dated the third instant, we have the following information:

The Dutch army, to the amount of 15,000 men, arrived here in three columns, with the prince of Orange at their head, yesterday, the second instant, and encamped on the heights beyond the gate of Anderlicht. The hereditary prince fixed his head quarters in the village of Anderlicht; and he was busily employed all day yesterday in concerting with the other general officers the means of maintaining discipline among the troops. It is impossible to conceive any men more disinclined in the cause in which they are engaged than these troops. Not merely the private soldiers, but the officers complain of the service. The privates say they are destined à la boucherie, to the slaughter house, for it is impossible for them to meet the multitudes that the French pour forth for liberty. The officers are tinctured with the same spirit. They ascribe their misfortunes, in their late retreat, entirely to the conduct of general Beaulieu, who did not support them, and to such a length have they carried their accusation, that the states general have taken it up, and demanded that general Beaulieu shall be tried for his conduct on that occasion; adding, at the same time, a significant hint, that unless he shall be brought to trial, they will not reinforce the army, which, they nevertheless, ad interim, agree to furnish, nor go one step further in the concert, unless their requisitions shall be complied with.

The ARMY of the FRENCH REPUBLIC,

Two emigrants who were sent into Lower Brittany and la Vendee, and lately returned to London, bring the following information:

The person who plotted the insurrection in these two provinces was an old serjeant of infantry, a perute-maker at Rhedon, in Brittany. He at first headed five or six hundred men, and gained several advantages over the regicides; but was at last killed at the head of his troops, who immediately dispersed. The name of the first leader was Gaston, and it was from this cause, that he was confounded with the French officer of the same name, who entered into the service of the king of Prussia, where he still is with the rank of colonel.

All the advantages related to the convention by its commissioners, are entirely destitute of foundation. The stories were invented to deceive the people, and to facilitate the enrolments for the different armies.

The insurgents of la Vendee openly declare their wish for the return of the ancient government, divested of the great abuses which for a long time prepared its fall. The money current in the country are bills upon Louis XVIIth, bearing the effigy of that prince. They gain thirty livres in a hundred over the republican assignats.

The army of la Vendee has 12,000 men in constant readiness, and well armed—They are distributed into three divisions. When it is necessary to increase their number, the tocsin is sounded, and the white flag hoisted upon the steeples. The peasants take bread for three or four days, and punctually repair to the rendezvous assigned them. The uniform of the whole army, officers, soldiers, and peasants, is a pantaloon and a short vesture of gray cloth, such as millers wear, the hat à la Henry IV. and the hair cut round.

The royalist army is abundantly supplied with provisions and ammunition. It only wants a larger quantity of bullets and officers. It has no man of talents to lead it. This prevents the army from venturing out of the country, and was the cause of the enterprise against Nantes having miscarried. The army loudly calls for the emigrants. It has some small ports below the Loire; and will procure others so soon as it is certain of assistance.

The coasts of Lower Brittany have been stripped of the republican soldiers and cannon, in order to send them into the interior parts, and particularly to Rennes, Lavel, Vitri, and Fougeres, where the convention is apprehensive of revolutionary movements. The country people of that province are in the same good dispositions as those of la Vendee. They want the emigrants, and solicit speedy succour, in order to take advantage of the general discontent, which the decrees respecting commerce and forced enrolments have created in different towns.

BOSTON, *December 7.*

By captain Bernard, who arrived here on Saturday last from New-York, we are informed, that several vessels were lost on Cape-Cod, in the storm of Wednesday last: A large ship was one of the number, and was completely stove to pieces—the others were principally fishing vessels.

By a vessel arrived at Newbury-Port, from St. Mark's, in that island, we learn, that the Spaniards have made themselves masters of Mirebalois, an extensive and important quarter, between the plain of Cul-de-sac, Archaie and Artibonite. That the commissioner Santhonax, arrived at St. Mark's, the 28th October last, and was to proceed to Port-au-Prince, soon after: that his presence at St. Mark's, has caused an assembly of a large body of mulattoes, who complained they had been abused, that they had seen with sorrow the general freedom granted to the negroes; and it was their intention to have resented the measure, by an attempt on the commissioner; he had however, frustrated their design, by forming a life-guard of those who were devoted to his cause. That it was the general opinion, that St. Mark's would surrender to the English, when the demand thereof should be made. That Santhonax had brought with him to St. Mark's, ten waggon loads of gold and silver bars; and that he was accompanied by a copper-bottomed ship of sixteen guns.

The governor of the island of Jamaica, has issued a proclamation to the refugees of Hispaniola, residing in his government, congratulating them on the success of the British arms in Hispaniola, and inviting them to return to their former residence, promising them all the succour which their present exigencies may require.

The execution of a negro man of South-Carolina, for witchcraft, proves, that although the age of chivalry may be passed, the age of superstition still continues.

December 19.

Extract of a letter from captain George Bright, dated Lisbon, October 15, 1793.

"This will inform you of my safe arrival in this port; and shall not venture to sea again, until I see every thing clear. Yesterday a Swedish brig arrived here, that saw four American vessels taken within three miles of the rock of Lisbon—I fear many of my countrymen will fall into the hands of the Algerines, before they can get information of their danger—we can see them cruising in sight of the harbour every day; but there is no American that will go out of this port, if they remain here this six months. I have discharged my people and hauled the ship up, determined to remain here for the present—The negotiations of peace with the Algerines, was executed by our *old friends the British*, unknown to this court, in order to drag us into this fatal war."

NEW-LONDON, *November 7.*

New-Invention.

A few days since, the ingenious Mr. Terry, of Lebanon, made an experiment with his Aquatic apparatus, off New-London harbour, in presence of a large number of gentlemen. By the help of weights, he was let down in four fathoms depth of water, and remained at the bottom nearly three minutes, without experiencing the smallest inconvenience, excepting from the weights attached to him, which was much greater than necessary. This apparatus is so constructed as to leave the eyes, hands and feet, the free use of their functions, and at the same time guards the body against injury from the pressure of the water. The invention promises great usefulness: we hope to be favoured with a particular description of it.

NEW-YORK, *December 25.*

Extract of a letter from Dominick Brown, Esquire, dated Oporto, 15th October, 1793, to Edward Church, Esquire, at Lisbon, enclosed to a mercantile house in this city.

"Oporto, 15th October, 1793.

"SIR,

"I received yesterday noon by express, the honour of your esteemed favour of the 11th instant, to desire me to inform the masters of the vessels from the United States of America, that may be here, or in the neighbouring ports, that in consequence of a truce being concluded and signed between the crown of Portugal and Algiers, an Algerine fleet had sailed out of the Mediterranean on the 5th instant, consisting of four large frigates, two xebecks, and one brig, from twenty-two to forty-four guns, and accordingly, to desire them not to proceed to sea, till they hear from you again, as several of these pirates are now hovering round your and this coast. Immediately on the receipt of your letter, I sent for the masters of the only two American vessels that we have here remaining, viz.

"Snow Phœnix, Isaac Rea, master, from Salem—Ship Patty and Julia, Charles Dickinson, New-London.

"They both acknowledge their most grateful thanks for your caution in warning them by express, that they might escape the danger that awaited them, and will not proceed till your further orders.

"Unfortunately on the 13th inst. sailed from hence, the schooner Fayette, captain Wyatt, and brig Rosanna, captain Hooker Baxter, both bound to Boston. God grant to have preserved them from the sight of such an infamous and brutal enemy."

We are informed that three coasting vessels from Hartford, captains Bacon, Clap, and Cotton, bound to this port, were lost in the Sound last week. We have not learnt the particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 26.*

We are desired to inform the public, that the minister of the French republic has not authorised the recruiting, formation or assembling of any armed force or any military corps on the territory of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Tenariffe, dated 24th October, 1793, to a house in this city, received yesterday by way of New-York.

"Since our last of 20th November, an order has come from court, prohibiting the importation of all kinds of goods from any country whatsoever, without producing a certificate from the Spanish minister or consul residing there, of their being the produce or manufacture of said country, in actual alliance with Spain, in consequence whereof this vessel's cargo which came without one, lays in deposit until the owners produce such a certificate.—This order which takes place immediately, and allows no time for acquainting our friends abroad of it, must be extremely prejudicial to the trade of this place, we therefore seize the first opportunity that offers of giving you this advice, that you may send us nothing without this necessary document."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Genesee country, to his friend in Rutland, dated November 14.

"Some days since, a number of chiefs of the Six Nations, who were returning from the late treaty, lodged at my house; among them was a captain Jacobs, an intelligent person, who says,—that he has been among the Miami Indians near seven months: he tells, that he has endeavoured, in vain, to reconcile them to peace; and that there are four tribes who refuse to comply with any terms offered by the United States. They say they can kill ten times as many men as they shall lose. Jacobs and the others further added, that there would be no danger in this settlement, as long as the Six Nations were in alliance with the United States."

LEXINGTON, *September 16.*

The Kentucky volunteers have returned home; they sustained no further damage on the expedition, than the loss of a few horses, and one man killed.—

The federal army have gone into winter quarters, on the S. W. branch of Indiana, six miles in advance of Fort Jefferson.

There has been a considerable swell in the Ohio river, sufficient for boats to pass; in consequence of which all the boats that were waiting for water have arrived.—One of Myers's packet-boats, touched at Limestone on Sunday last, on her way to Cincinnati, where she arrived on Tuesday morning.

Nov. 23. We have just received information, that some time last week the Indians killed two men near Massie's station, on the Ohio; and fired on several boats between Limestone and Cincinnati: Also, that a few days ago some hunters were driven in from Eagle-creek, and others chased near Frankfort, by the Indians. A man arrived in George-town late on Friday evening, who informed, that two Indians fired at him that afternoon, within a mile of Frankfort.

Nov. 30. We hear from Cumberland, that about ten days ago, twenty-five volunteers fell in with a party of about the same number of Indians, about fifteen miles from Nashville; a very hot engagement ensued, in which three of the volunteers were killed and four wounded; they killed four of the Indians, and took two prisoners, together with all their baggage.

CINCINNATI, *November* 23.

On Monday last a detachment of about 600 men, under the command of brigadier-general Wilkinson, arrived here from head quarters. They are expected to return shortly, except the light-dragoons, who have gone into Kentucky to winter.

On their way in, near Fort Jefferson, a dragoon, in advance of a small party, was fired upon and killed.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 23.

On Sunday the 27th of October, an Indian was killed in a field, in Jones's Cove, on the east fork of Little Pigeon, by a party of captain Job's company, who were on duty for the protection of the frontiers of Jefferson. On the evening of the next day another Indian was wounded, near the same place, by a party of captain Job's command. The same day several houses and stacks of grain were burned, and ten horses stolen, by Indians, in that neighbourhood.

On Monday the 28th of October, a party of Indians, consisting of twenty, ambuscaded M. Gahey's station, fifteen miles from this place, fired on and wounded William Cunningham, as he was passing, on horse, a road near the station. The people of the station gave immediate pursuit, but could not come up with the Indians; they took eight blankets and match-coats, four pair of mocasons, one gun and shot-pouch, three hatchets, and eight bags of parched corn-meal, which the Indians, in their precipitate retreat, had left behind.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 2.

On Sunday last, the general assembly of this state adjourned, the house of delegates to the first Monday in October, and the senate to the first Monday in November next, after having passed the following laws:

1. AN act for the benefit of Joseph Johnson, of Charles county.

2. An act to settle and ascertain the salary of members of the council for the ensuing year.

3. An act to alter and change the name of George Washington Eyers to George Washington Nicholson.

4. An act for valuing the lot or lots of ground in Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on which the inspecting house stands, and for paying the proprietor the value thereof.

5. An act to prevent sheep and swine from going at large in the town of Cumberland, in Allegany county.

6. An act concerning Temple-street, in Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county.

7. An act to establish the road from the Turkey-Foot road towards Braddock's road as a public road, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

8. An act to authorise the justices of Dorchester county to assess and levy a sum of money on the inhabitants of said county for the purpose therein mentioned.

9. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish a market in Elizabeth-town, in Washington county, and for the regulation of the same.

11. An act for the relief of Walter Smith.

12. An act to aid the proceedings of Allegany county court, and for the adjournment of said court.

13. An act to open a road through part of Frederick and Baltimore counties to Lawrence and Dorsey's mills on Patapsco Falls.

14. An act to enable the inhabitants of Saint John's parish, lying in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, to elect vestrymen and churchwardens for said parish.

15. An act further extending the exclusive privilege granted to Gabriel Peterson Van Horn and Robert Hodgson, by certain acts of this state, to keep and run stage carriages.

16. An act for altering the time of holding the orphans court in Allegany county.

17. An act for building a court house and gaol for Allegany county, at the town of Cumberland.

18. An act to establish the road leading from Crooked Run, in Worcester county, to Saint Martin's Landing, as a public road.

19. An act to increase the allowance to jurymen of the general court, and the several county courts, in this state.

20. An act to confirm the title of certain lots of ground to the society of people called Quakers, in Baltimore-town, whereon is their meeting-house and burying-ground.

21. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the inspection of salted provisions exported and imported from and to the town of George-town, in Montgomery county.

22. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to establish a market at the market-house in Chester-town, in Kent county, and for the regulation of the said market.

23. An act to continue an act, entitled, An act for the better administration of justice in the several counties of this state, and the supplementary acts thereto.

24. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor in Dorchester and Somerset counties.

25. An act to lay out a road from Francis Snowden's mill, in Baltimore county, to the great falls of Patapsco at or near Solomon Allen's mill, where the great road crosses said falls, and to lay out a road from the said Snowden's mill to intersect the old road leading from Baltimore to Liberty-town.

26. An act to extend to certain foreigners the benefit of an act passed November session, 1792, entitled, An act for the relief of certain foreigners who have settled within this state, further supplementary to the act for naturalization.

27. An act to revive and aid the proceedings of the orphans court of Montgomery county.

28. An act for vesting in Thomas Cockey Deye, and his heirs, all the right, title and interest, of the state of Maryland, in and to a tract of land called Lancaster.

29. An act for the relief of William Benson, and for other purposes.

30. An act to establish a bank in the district of Columbia.

31. An act to empower John Seney and Robert Seney, administrators of Jonathan Seney, to collect the balances due to Jonathan Seney as sheriff and collector of Queen-Anne's county.

32. An act to lay off and open two roads in Allegany county.

33. An act for the relief of Elam Bailey, of Baltimore county.

34. An act to define and ascertain the powers of the governor on the subject therein mentioned.

35. An act respecting the stealing or counterfeiting of bank notes or checks.

36. An act to repeal, conditionally, an act, entitled, An act for the relief of William Whetcroft, of the city of Annapolis, passed November session, 1779.

37. An act to establish the right of a lot, called Charity Lot, in East Nottingham, Cecil county, to trustees in trust for the inhabitants of said township, for the use of a school.

38. An act to appoint commissioners to streighten and amend the roads therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

39. An act for resurveying and laying out a-new Salisbury-town, in Somerset county, and for other purposes.

40. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to streighten and amend the several public roads in the several counties, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

41. An act to establish a public road from the main road leading from George-town into Still-pond Neck to the main road leading from the head of Churn creek, to Worton in Kent county.

42. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to remove the market-house at the Head of Elk, and establish the same, and for the advancement and regulation of said town.

43. An act to provide a summary mode of recovering the possession of lands and tenements holden by tenants for years, or at will, after the expiration of their terms.

44. An act to appoint commissioners on the road from Middle-town, in Frederick county, to the Washington county line in Turner's Gap, and also on the road from Middle-town, in said county, to the Washington county line in Fox's Gap.

45. An act for the better regulation of apprentices.

46. An act to alter the time of holding the levy courts in the several counties therein mentioned.

47. A Further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, passed November session, 1789.

48. An act to open a road from Federalsburgh, in the Northwest fork of Nanticoke river, in Dorchester county, to Cratcher's ferry, in said county.

49. An act to authorise the register of the land-office to issue a patent to Salathiel Fitchett for lot number six, in Nanticoke manor.

50. An act to settle and pay the civil list, and other expences of civil government.

51. An act for the support of Rebecca Fowler.

52. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to prevent the exportation of flour, staves and shingles, not merchantable, from the town of Baltimore, in Baltimore county, and to regulate the weight of hay and measure of grain, salt, flax-seed and fire-wood, within the said town, and to prevent the exportation of flour, not merchantable, from Fell's Point, in the said county.

53. An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

54. An act to open and lay out roads from Denton, the seat of justice in Caroline county, to different parts of said county, and the same, when opened and laid out, to be the public roads of said county.

55. A Supplement to an act concerning petitions for freedom.

56. An act to appoint a health officer for the port of Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county.

57. An act respecting the punishment of criminals.

58. A Further supplement to the act concerning the territory of Columbia, and the city of Washington.

59. An act for the establishment of a market for the sale of Rye flour in or near to Baltimore-town.

60. An act for the recovery of certain amercements, and also upon default or execution in criminal proceedings.

61. An act to explain an act, entitled, An act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state, passed at November session, 1792.

62. A Further supplement to the act respecting the settlers on the reserved lands westward of Fort Cumberland.

63. An act for the benefit of John Hayman Nicholls.

64. An act to authorise the chancellor to grant deeds and patents in certain cases.

65. An act to repair the public roads in Queen-Anne's county.

66. An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, and to establish and regulate a market in said town.

67. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to streighten and amend the public roads in Harford county, and for other purposes.

68. An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

69. An act to erect Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county, into a city, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof.

70. A Further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

71. An act for streightening and amending the road from the town of Cumberland, in Allegany county, which intersects the road leading from Uniontown, in Pennsylvania, at the Winding-Ridge.

72. An act to confirm the title of the rector, vestry of Saint-John's parish, in Prince-George's county, in and to three acres of ground in said parish.

73. An act to regulate and repair the public roads in Cecil county.

74. An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

75. An act relative to appeals to be prosecuted, injunctions to be obtained, by executors or administrators.

76. An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

77. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 23, 1793.

ORDERED, That the bill relating to public roads in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, except the names of the counties now included in it, be published three weeks in the Maryland Journal, Maryland Gazette, Hanson's George-town paper, and Maryland Herald, for the consideration of the people.

By order,

WM. HARWOOD, Cl.

A BILL, entitled, An act relative to public roads in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the present modes of repairing the roads under the existing laws of this state are found by experience unequal to the purposes intended, and partial and unjust in their operation, and it seems expedient for the good of the state and convenience of the people to provide more effectual methods, and to vest in proper persons a power of laying out new roads and streightening old ones; therefore

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the justices of the peace for ——— county, or any five of them, shall and they are hereby empowered and required to meet at the court-houses of their respective counties, on the first Monday in March next, and in each succeeding year during the continuance of this act, at the usual time of holding their levy court, and at every such annual meeting to levy, by equal assessment on the assessable property within their county, a sum of money not exceeding three shillings and nine-pence on every hundred pounds of assessable property in said counties, to be collected as other county charges are, which shall be paid to the justices of the levy court, or their order, to be applied towards streightening, laying out and amending roads, in said counties; and the said justices, or any five of them, shall have full power and authority to appropriate the funds arising from the said tax to the said roads, and to anticipate the collection of any of the said taxes, by permitting, if expedient, the supervisor or supervisors to accept of labour in lieu thereof, by issuing orders to those by whom such labour may be rendered, to be discounted in taxes with the collector of his county in discharge of monies for that particular tax.

And be it enacted, That the justices of the levy court, or any five of them, on application in writing, signed by a majority of the inhabitants of any hundred or hundreds through which any roads may pass, to establish a new public road, or to streighten any old road heretofore laid out as a public road, shall have power and authority to appoint three discreet persons, freeholders in said county, commissioners, to view, survey and plot, the said road, so applied for, and make a return thereof to the said court at their next meeting, who, on receiving such plot or plots, shall examine the same, and all evidence that shall or may be offered for or against the said road, as returned, and if disapproved, may reject the same, or may direct the said commissioners to alter and amend the said plot; and when approved, shall direct them to mark and bound said road or roads accordingly, and direct a supervisor or supervisors to clear and improve the same in the same manner, and on the

heretofore laid out; and upon completing the same, the said road shall be deemed a public road, and shall be kept in repair as all other public roads in said county are, by this law directed to be kept.

And be it enacted, That in case the straightening and amending old and making new roads may cause damage to the possessors of lands through which the same may pass, and it is reasonable and just that compensation be made to such proprietors, *Be it enacted*, That whenever any old road shall be altered in its breadth or direction, or any new road laid out as aforesaid, the justices aforesaid, or any five of them, shall be and they are hereby empowered and authorised to agree with the party injured for the amount of the damages sustained, but if such agreement doth not take place, then the said justices shall issue their warrant, directed to the sheriff of the county, commanding him to summon and return a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the said county, not interested or related to the party or parties, to be and appear before one of the said justices, on the premises, at a certain day in the said warrant to be expressed, which jury, upon their oath, or affirmation if a Quaker, Mennonist or Tunker, to be administered by some one of the justices aforesaid, shall inquire what is or are the owner or owners of the land over which any such road shall pass, and what damages such owner or owners will actually suffer from the passage of the road over the land as aforesaid, when the said road is a new one, or by widening or streightening said road, when it is a road heretofore laid out, taking into due consideration all conveniences and inconveniences, advantages and disadvantages, if any, arising from such circumstances, whether by the improvement of an old road, or making a new one; and such sheriff shall return the inquest of the jury aforesaid, under their hands and seals, and attested by his official signature and seal, to the next levy court to be held for the county, and the amount of damages therein expressed, if any, shall be paid by order of the said court out of the monies to be levied as aforesaid; Provided that no new road shall be made through any building, enclosed yard, garden or orchard, against the will of the owner, nor shall any field in which grain, hemp, flax, tobacco, or other cultivated vegetables be growing, be laid open until after the season for collecting and securing the crop.

And be it enacted, That the said justices shall, and they are hereby required, at their aforesaid meetings at their levy court, every year thereafter, to nominate, and by warrant under the hand of the clerk, and seal of the county, appoint fit and proper persons to be supervisors of the public roads in their county, within such divisions and districts as shall be specified and assigned by said court in the said warrants, and every supervisor, appointed in virtue of this act, shall give bond to the state of Maryland, with good security, in such sum or penalty as the said justices shall require, for the performance of his duty, and such supervisors, so appointed, shall continue to serve as such until a new appointment as aforesaid, by the said justices at their levy courts, and in case of the death, removal, neglect, refusal to act, or misbehaviour of any supervisor so appointed, the said justices, or any three of them, most convenient, in the recess of the said court, may nominate and appoint, by warrant under their hands and seals, another person in his place to serve for the residue of the time for which said supervisor, so dying, removing, refusing to act, or misbehaving, was originally appointed; and the supervisors, nominated and appointed as aforesaid, shall give bond with security as aforesaid, and shall clear, amend, and keep in good repair, the said public roads within their respective districts, and shall make, amend, and keep in good repair, all such bridges and causeways as are needful and requisite to be made and repaired; and to enable the said supervisors effectually to perform the said duties, they are hereby empowered, from time to time, to hire and employ, at reasonable wages, a sufficient number of labourers to work on the said public roads, and to hire and employ horses, carts, waggons or other convenient carriages, for the purpose of carrying earth, gravel, stones, timber or other heavy articles, necessary for amending the said roads, or making and keeping in repair the said bridges and causeways, and also to agree, at reasonable rates, for and purchase such wood and timber as may be necessary in making such bridges and causeways.

And be it enacted, That the warrants shall be made out to the supervisors as aforesaid by the clerk of the said court, and by him delivered to the sheriff of the county, within ten days after the said warrant shall be ordered by the said court, and shall be delivered by the said sheriff, to whom the same is directed, within ten days after the said sheriff's receipt thereof, under the penalty of five pounds for each warrant not delivered by the clerk, and the like sum for each warrant received, and not delivered as aforesaid, by the said sheriff, to be recovered before a single magistrate, as in case of small debts out of court, and applied towards clearing and amending the public roads, bridges and causeways, aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That if any of the said supervisors shall not well and sufficiently clear and amend the said public roads within his district, within a reasonable time after the same shall be out of repair, or shall not streighten the said public roads as marked and bounded by the commissioners appointed and empowered, when directed by said justices, or shall permit or suffer any fallen trees, or other obstruction, within his power, to remain to lie in or across any of the said public roads, whereby any waggon, cart or other carriage, may be obstructed, for the space of two days together, he having notice thereof, or shall neglect or fail, or cause to be fallen, all dead trees on each side of the said public roads, whose limbs hang over the said road, and may, by their falling, injure travellers, or shall suffer any of the bridges or causeways, in his said district, to be out of repair, or in any other manner fail in the performance of the duty of the supervisor of the public roads, after having accepted such office, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds current money, for every offence, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the supervisors aforesaid, and any persons to be employed by them, to take and carry away any stones, gravel, or earth, of a firm quality, that may be found on any land adjoining the roads for which the same may be wanted, without leave of the owner, paying him any compensation therefor; Provided, that no stone, quarried or collected by the owner for his own use, or for sale, shall be so taken or applied, or any enclosure laid open to obtain the same, without the owner or owners leave first being obtained.

And be it enacted, That the said supervisors shall, and they are hereby required, before they begin to streighten, amend, or repair any road within their several and respective districts, or to make or repair any bridge or causeway, to give notice, by advertisement set up at the most convenient, public, and frequented places in such district, in order that the said inhabitants may have an opportunity of hiring labourers to the said supervisor, or labour themselves in and upon the said roads, bridges, or causeways, and each supervisor shall be allowed a sum not exceeding seven shillings and six-pence per day for every day he shall attend.

And be it enacted, That the justices aforesaid may, and shall at their levy court, annually, call on the collector or collectors and the several supervisors for the settlement of all monies levied and assessed for the use of the roads as aforesaid, and in case of neglect or refusal of the said collectors or supervisors to settle his account and pay the balance due from him or them, shall immediately commence suit for the recovery thereof, in which no appeal or writ of error shall be had or brought, nor more than one imparlance shall be allowed.

And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall presume to alter or change, or in any manner obstruct, or encroach on any of the said roads, or on any part or parts thereof, or cut down or destroy, deface, or injure any of the bridges, causeways, boundaries, marks, or directions therein, such person or persons, being thereof convicted in the county court, shall be fined, at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding five pounds, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and all fines imposed in such cases shall be recovered before any justice of the peace for the county, and appropriated to the purpose of repairing such damages and improving the road, and shall be paid to, and accounted for, by the supervisor of the district wherein such damages shall be sustained.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where it shall be deemed necessary by the justices of the levy court of two adjacent counties, divided by water from each other, to keep up bridges heretofore built, or to have new bridges erected over said water, it shall be done at the joint and equal expence of such adjoining counties.

This act to commence on the first Monday of March next, and continue in force seven years, and until the end of the next session of assembly which shall happen thereafter, and from and after the aforesaid first Monday of March next, the act, entitled, An act for the marking of highways, and making the heads of rivers, creeks, branches and swamps, passable for horse and foot, passed at September session, seventeen hundred and four, and the several supplements thereto, and an act to empower the justices of Cæcil county to streighten and amend the public roads in said county, and to levy the expences attending the same on the assessable property of said county, passed November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, except so far as relates to the roads already laid out by the commissioners of said county, shall cease to be in force, and are hereby repealed, so far as relates to Cæcil county. 1

THE subscriber has for SALE, a few LOOKING-GLASSES, in gilt and mahogany frames, TEA CADDIES, MAHOGANY KNIFE CASES, BACK-GAMMON TABLES, and a well toned PIANO-FORTE. 1

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, December 23d, 1793.

On TUESDAY the 21st instant, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for READY CASH, at Mr. Ross's TAVERN, in Bladensburg,

SUNDRY SLAVES, belonging to the estate of GEORGE DIGGES, Esquire, deceased.

THE EXECUTORS.

January 1st, 1794. 1w 7th

Mr. O'Duhigg,

HAS the honour of informing the public, that he proposes to open a DANCING SCHOOL, in this town, this winter. As soon as he shall have a certain number of scholars, he will open his school. A night school for the young gentlemen three times a week, and the other three days, in the afternoon, for the young ladies. His terms may be known at the ASSEMBLY ROOM. 1w 7th

---

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, Esquire, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

PRICE JOHN WORTHINGTON,
Surviving executor.

December 31st, 1793. 3w 7th

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next [illegible] county court, for a commission to mark and bound his part of a tract of land, called BASHFORD [illegible], lying in St. Mary's county, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding of lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.

Leonard's Town, December 14, 1793. 3w

THEATRE.

The last WEEK but ONE.

To-morrow Evening, will be performed, the COMEDY of the

RIVALS.

To which will be added, the COMIC OPERA, of the

Poor Soldier.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, in Port-Tobacco, on MONDAY the twenty-seventh day of January next,

PART, of two TRACTS of LAND, the one called HAWKINS's BARRONS, the other called SICKLEY. The parcel to be sold, contains about eighty acres. It lies within about two miles of Port-Tobacco-town, and is woodland, containing a good deal of timber. It is to be sold for the benefit of the creditors of FRANCIS WARE, Esquire, former sheriff, who will shew the land.

THOMAS A. DYSON, for the trustees of Francis Ware, Esquire.

December 19th, 1793. 2

ALL persons having claims against ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, an insolvent debtor, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on Monday the 6th day of January next, that they may receive their several distributions, as I shall meet in Port-Tobacco on that day for the purpose of paying them.

JAMES SIMMS, Sheriff of Charles county.

December 9, 1793. 2

WHEREAS the PARTNERSHIP of W. ALLEIN and SON, being, on the 16th November, 1793, dissolved, and neither of them not carrying on the snuff business, the subscriber begs leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that he is now carrying on the manufactory of snuff, in all its various branches, where they formerly did, when he shall be ready and happy to furnish their friends and the public, with a quantity of snuff, upon the shortest notice, and doubts not but to find a generous public will encourage their country manufactory.

WILLIAM ALLEIN, junior.

Raleigh's Plant, Calvert county, December 18th, 1793. 2

On the second Saturday of next month will be OFFERED for SALE, at Queen-Anne,

FIFTEEN likely young NEGROES; the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the purchase money at the end of twelve months.

JAMES DRANE.

Prince-George's county, December 10, 1793. 3

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, December 9, 1793.

ANY person inclined to undertake the repairs of that part of the STADT-HOUSE appropriated for the use of the GENERAL COURT, according to the designs and plans of Mr. JOSEPH CLARK, architect, is requested to send in proposals, sealed up, to the governor and council, on or before the second Thursday in January next.

By order,

JOHN KILTY, Clk. 4w

By order of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, will be offered for sale, the personal estate of the late ADDISON MURDOCK, on Tuesday the 7th day of January,

CONSISTING of about seventy negroes, household furniture, plantation utensils, horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, and a considerable quantity of Indian corn and fodder. The sale to continue from day to day till all be sold. The terms will be made known at the time of sale. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, to Mr. GARLAND CALLIS, at the Eastern-Branch ferry, who is autorised to settle and pay the same.

CLEM. BROOKE, }
ANTH. ADDISON, } Executors.

3w

SUBSCRIPTIONS for EDWARDS's DAILY ADVERTISER, taken in by the PRINTERS hereof.

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to

F. GREEN.

Annapolis, 10

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

A variety of GOODS,

Suitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, agreeable to the following liſt,

Which they are now OPENING and for SALE,

At their STORE,

At Beard's Point Warehouſe.

SUPERFINE clothes,
Second ditto,
Two yards wide ſuperfine Coatings,
Six-quarter ditto,
Ditto twilled ditto,
Caſſimers,
Drabs of different quality,
German Serge,
Half-Thicks,
Plains,
Flannels,
Corderoys,
Thicketts,
Mens Worſted Hoſe,
Wildbores,
Joans Spinning,
Calimancoes,
Durants,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Plane and Croſs barred Muſlins,
Faſhionable Ribands,
India Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
Lawn ditto,
Printed Barcelona and Bandanno ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Moreens,
Beſt Gilt, Plated, Black paper, Metal and Federal Buttons,
Veſt ditto,
Cloth coloured Sewing Silks and Threads,
Twiſt,
Ladies Black, White and Green Hats,
Fancy Willow ditto,
Ivory Combs,
Metal Spoons,
Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Ivory handle Knives and Forks,
Buck-Horn ditto,
Deſert ditto,
Claſp ditto,
Pruning ditto,
Beſt and Second quality Penknives,
Ladies ditto,
Ladies Laſting Shoes,
Men's Coarſe and Fine Hats,
Boys ditto,
Paſt Boards,
Wool Cards,
9-4 Roſe Blankets,
8-4 ditto, ditto,
Duffil ditto,
Iriſh Linens,
Holland ditto,
Sheetings,
Ticklenburghs,
Oſnabrigs,
Gimblets in ſtraws,
Looking Glaſſes,
Hand Boards,
Garden Spades,
Frying Pans,
10d Nails,
Powder and Shot,
Salt,
Young Hyſon, Hyſon, Hyſon-Skin, and Bohea Teas,
Coffee,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Allſpice,
Nutmegs,
Window Glaſs,
Sun-Raiſins,
Padlocks,
Stock ditto,
Pencil'd and Enamelled Tea China,
Liverpool ditto,
Queen's Ware Diſhes and Plates,
Blue edged ditto,
Snuff Boxes,
Snuff,
Indigo,
Fig Blue,
Corks,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Molaſſes,
Beſt Weſt-India Rum,
New-England ditto,
Old Cider, Brandy,
Cordials,
Cherry Bounce, &c. &c.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, or Indian Corn, will be received in exchange for the above goods; and to thoſe who have been punctual in the diſcharge of their accounts for dealings during the ſummer, a ſhort credit will be given as uſual.

All thoſe who are ſtill in arrears for dealings here or at our Annapolis ſtore, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to enable us to comply with our engagements, as longer indulgence cannot be given; it is hoped, therefore, that a ſtrict obſervance of this requeſt may be had, as buſineſs cannot be carried on without punctuality of payment. M. and J. B.

Beard's-Point, October 26th, 1793. 10

ALL perſons having balances due them on tobacco, ſhipped to the addreſs of Meſſieurs WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my procuration, are deſired to take notice, that it is neceſſary their bills on ſaid company ſhould be endorſed by me, or they will not be paid.

All thoſe indebted to ſaid company, for tranſactions through my agency, are *earneſtly requeſted* to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate ſuch as may find it more convenient to diſcharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the preſent inſpection of tobacco, they will pleaſe to take notice, that I have furniſhed Mr. EDWARD GWINN with a liſt of balances, and copies of each perſon's account, who is authoriſed to ſettle with ſuch as may apply.

The ſubſcriber is inſtructed to require a ſtrict obſervance to this notice, and he flatters himſelf it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wiſh and expectation, it ſhould be neglected, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of commencing ſuits againſt all delinquents, without the leaſt diſcrimination, after the firſt day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent and attorney in fact for WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.

July 1, 1793. 12

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 500 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793. 4

PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING a PERIODICAL WORK, to be entitled,

The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND MUSEUM.

I. IT ſhall contain a pleaſing variety of intereſting and entertaining ſubjects, calculated to improve as well as amuſe the mind. The moſt approved teſtimonies from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewiſe, the neweſt improvements and diſcoveries that have or may be made, within the preſent century, in each art and ſcience.

II. Extracts from various writers on *Religion, Philoſophy, Laws, Phyſic*, and *Divinity*, ſhall alſo compoſe a part of this work.—A ſpace will be aſſigned for the debates of congreſs—the debates of the Britiſh houſe of commons—a complete regiſter of foreign and domeſtic news—eſſays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c. &c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, ſhall be gratified with a particular deſcription of ſuch methods and machinery as are now in uſe among the moſt experienced in the above branches of buſineſs, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It ſhall compriſe forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and ſtitched in blue paper.—Price to ſubſcribers *Twenty Shillings* per annum; others who purchaſe will have to pay *Twenty-two Shillings* and *Six-pence*, or *a Quarter of a Dollar* each number.

V. As ſoon as 400 ſubſcribers are procured, this work ſhall be put to preſs, and a number delivered regularly in the firſt week of every month.* Eight pages will be aſſigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every ſtate in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and ſerve as a vehicle of uſeful information and inſtruction to every citizen in the United States.

IT is needleſs to ſay much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind muſt appear obvious to every perſon the leaſt acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the ſtock of neceſſary information, reſpecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleaſure as well as profit to thoſe who ſhall patroniſe this work.—Readers, of every denomination, ſhall occaſionally be furniſhed with ſketches of real life, and the utmoſt exertions ſhall be made to render it as uſeful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the publiſher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in Baltimore.

☞ The printers throughout the United States are earneſtly requeſted to give theſe propoſals a place in their news-papers, which will very much oblige their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Thoſe ſubſcribers who live at a diſtance from Baltimore, ſhall have their books forwarded by the earlieſt and cheapeſt conveyance, but at their own riſque and expence.

* Half the ſubſcription money to be paid on the delivery of the firſt number. 22

BY the commiſſioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent reſidence after the year 1800.

SCHEME
OF THE
LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1	A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000, & caſh	30,000, are	50,000
1	ditto -	15,000, & caſh	25,000, are	40,000
1	ditto -	15,000, & caſh	15,000, are	30,000
1	ditto -	10,000, & caſh	10,000, are	20,000
1	ditto -	5,000, & caſh	5,000, are	10,000
1	ditto -	5,000, & caſh	5,000, are	10,000
1	Caſh prize of	-	-	10,000
2	ditto -	5,000 each,	are -	10,000
10	ditto -	1,000,	are -	10,000
20	ditto -	500,	are -	10,000
100	ditto -	100,	are -	10,000
200	ditto -	50,	are -	10,000
400	ditto -	25,	are -	10,000
1,000	ditto -	20,	are -	20,000
15,000	ditto -	10,	are -	150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are - 400,000

By this lottery the commiſſioners will be enabled to give an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Waſhington.—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is fold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The ſales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next. 27

S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.

BY the HOUSE of DELEGATES, DECEMBER 19, 1793.

ORDERED, That the bill to declare and explain the law in certain caſes therein mentioned, with the yeas and nays upon the vote of reference, be publiſhed three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Baltimore Journal, and Maryland Herald, for the conſideration of the people.

The bill to declare and explain the law in certain caſes therein mentioned, was read the ſecond time, and the queſtion put, That the ſaid bill be referred to the next ſeſſion of aſſembly? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Goldſborough, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

MESSIEURS

Kilgour,	Qayno,	Jamiſon,
Harwood,	Duvall,	J. Bond,
Rideut,	O'Bryon,	Prall,
M'Pherſon,	Barnes,	Montgomery,
Kerr,	Seney,	M'Mechen,
King,	Whittington,	Swearingen,
Fruzier,	Dennis,	Van Lear,
Waggaman,	Houſton,	Hughes,
Hollingſworth,	Purnell,	Johnſon,
Ward,	Beatty,	Simkins. 32.
T. Wootton,	Bayly,	

NEGATIVE.

MESSIEURS

W. Thomas,	T. Worthington,	Bowie,
Lloyd,	Howard,	Sprigg,
Tilghman,	Cox,	Jarrett,
Mackall,	Goldſborough,	Douglaſs,
Freeland,	Denwood,	Looketman,
Hawkins,	Daffin,	Driver,
J. Thomas,	Gordon,	Oneale,
Digges,	R. Bond,	R. Wootton,
Ridgely, of Wm.	Ewing,	Tomlinſon. 27.

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

True extract from the minutes.

By order, Wm. HARWOOD, clk.

A BILL, entitled, An act to declare and explain the law in certain caſes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is repreſented to this general aſſembly, that the ſtatute of limitation, paſſed in the twenty-firſt year of the reign of James the firſt, chapter the ſixteenth, having lately received a conſtruction different from what has been hitherto generally given to it: And whereas doubts are now entertained by many of the good citizens of this ſtate, whether tenants in tail, or their heirs, are comprehended within and barred by the ſaid ſtatute, which was paſſed for the purpoſe of limiting and preſcribing the time within which every action for the recovery of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, ſhould be brought: And whereas both juſtice and policy dictate that all purchaſes, made bona fide and ſanctioned by a long and quiet poſſeſſion, but more eſpecially ſuch purchaſes as have been made and poſſeſſion retained under what hath been uniformly deemed to be the law of the land ſhould be confirmed and eſtabliſhed: And whereas this general aſſembly are informed and verily believe, that without the intervention of this legiſlature many of the good people of this ſtate (whoſe anceſtors have honeſtly purchaſed and paid for divers tracts of land and tranſmitted them to their poſterity) will ſhortly be involved in numberleſs vexations and ruinous law ſuits under colour of ſome dormant entails: For declaring therefore the law in all ſuch caſes, and for the purpoſe of quieting all ſuch poſſeſſions;

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all and every perſon or perſons claiming any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within this ſtate, and making title thereto as the iſſue or iſſues, heir or heirs, of a tenant or tenants in tail, or as a tenant or tenants in tail, whether general or ſpecial, ſhall be ſubject and liable to be barred by the ſtatute of the twenty-firſt of James the firſt, chapter the ſixteenth, and by all other ſtatutes and acts for limiting the time within which any entry ſhall be made into, or action or ſuit ſhall be brought for the recovery of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, uſed and practiſed within this ſtate, to every intent and purpoſe whatever, in as full and ample manner as any perſon claiming any right, title or intereſt, in and to any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in fee ſimple, or otherwiſe, is now ſubject and liable to be barred by any of the ſtatutes aforeſaid. Provided always, that all the ſavings and reſervations in the ſaid ſtatute in favour of infants, femes covert, perſons inſane and beyond ſea, ſhall be retained and reſerved to all iſſues, heirs and tenants in tail within that deſcription, in the ſame manner and on the ſame conſtruction as they are retained and reſerved to heirs in fee ſimple, and not otherwiſe, or in any other manner: Provided nevertheleſs, that the aforeſaid act, or any part thereof, ſhall have no operation, force or effect, as to any cauſes or ſuits of law that may now be actually pending in any of the courts of this ſtate. 4

Anne-Arundel county, December 20, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons having demands againſt WILLIAM MERRITT, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, that they bring in, and lodge in the chancery court, their reſpective claims, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the firſt day of February next, in order that ſuch part of the real eſtate of the ſaid William Merritt may be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, who is appointed truſtee for that purpoſe, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid claims.

THOMAS CROMWELL, Truſtee. 2

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.